

Mohave County Miner.

VOL. XIX.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, JUNE 1, 1901

NO. 33.

General Mining News.

The work on the hoisting machinery, cribbing up the collar of the big shaft, etc., is keeping quite a force of men busy at the combination shaft. Supt. Gray thinks it will be several weeks before work in earnest will begin on the big shaft and when everything is in readiness will be sunk to water level as fast as practicable. The shaft will be 828 feet and the working force will probably be from twenty to thirty men until levels are run.—Tombstone Prospector.

One of the greatest gold strikes that has been reported from the Galiuro mountains near Tucson. Two prospectors, Henry H. Warek and Jack Gardner, made the strike and brought in samples of rich ore. They claim the ledge is 200 feet wide. The strike was made eighteen miles above the Mammoth mine on the San Pedro river. It is said that the ore runs as high as 10,000 to the ton. Col. Epes Randolph of the King of Arizona has secured the control of the new discovery.—Gazette.

Mr. A. H. Rose, of San Francisco, who spent the past three weeks here with James Henshall investigating the possibilities of the San Francisco river for an extensive electric plant, will return to his home in a few days. He is most favorably impressed not only with the San Francisco river as a water power, but also with the importance of Clifton and Morenci as customers for electrical power. Mr. Rose is interested in some of the most extensive electrical power plants on the coast.—Copper Era.

The contract for a 40,000 leaching plant on the property of the Cocoon Mining company in northern Arizona having been awarded to Messrs. Dederichs & Burke, Grading for the new plant will begin at once. To that end Fred Dryer, foreman for the contractors, will leave for the South on Monday, when a force will be organized and construction inaugurated. He will be followed by Mr. Dederichs in a few days. The contract requires the completion of the plant, that will be capable of handling 100 tons daily, by August 15th next.—Saint George Falcon.

That the King of Arizona is the greatest gold mine in the Southwest is now a settled fact. The vertical shaft which was sunk to catch the main ledge, the first of this week penetrated a rich body of ore at a depth of 600 feet. The pay streak at that depth is four feet wide and runs 548 per ton. A perfect hanging wall was found, which shows conclusively the permanency of the vein. Crosscutting will be prosecuted at once to determine the actual width of the vein at that depth. There is now enough high grade ore in sight to make the King a big producer for many years to come, with indications pointing to the development of a bigger and better mine than its fortunate owners ever dreamed of.—Sun.

Shasta county has a Bunker hill that is also causing a run. The top of the hill is honeycombed with tunnels and drifts from which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been taken. Only recently W. A. Pryor showed us a pan full of gold in chunks as big as a man's hand, taken from the grass roots on the north side of the hill. All the seams run into gold quartz seams, but the pocket hunters never go down on them. As many of these rich pocket seams have been cut all over the hill, a deep tunnel might strike the feeder of these pocket veins and reveal a deposit of gold that would make the millions of Mackay, who once placer mined in the gravel banks under the hill, seem a small sum in comparison.—Courier.

C. W. Rice and Dr. J. W. Lennox of Helvetia, have had an eye on the Tres Amigos (Three Friends) group of gold mining property in the Oro Blanco district. On Tuesday they closed a deal through Judge S. W. Parrell of Tucson, who represented S. W. Champion the owner of Alhambra, California. The plan of the deal was that Rice and Lennox, representatives of Michigan peo-

ple shall pay on the basis of 150,000 and the papers were exchanged accordingly. Mr. Champion returned to Alhambra. It is the purpose of the purchasers to increase the plant during the coming month, and add to the development work. This is not fully outlined, but that is the intention, nevertheless. The camp is seventy miles south of Tucson, formerly in this county, now a part of Santa Cruz.—Tucson Star.

Dr. A. P. Campbell, superintendent of the Pinal Copper company, returned last Saturday from Denver, Colo. He informs us that the tunnel from the bottom of the 100-foot working shaft on the Black Copper mine was completed to a connection with the old workings, during his absence. The tunnel, 130 feet in length, tapped the old incline shaft at 140 feet, and released the water which partially filled the old shaft. The important result of the tunnel work is the striking of an ore body in the vein, eleven feet wide and assaying eighteen per cent copper. The incline shaft was sunk by the former owners, Higdon & Haverly, who extracted ore on which they realized something like 12,000 to 15,000.—Silver Belt.

The Forosa group of mining claims is located between Morristown and the Vulture mine, being about eight miles from the latter place. The group comprises four claims, viz: The Forosa, La Eagle, Toronto and Star. The name Forosa is Spanish and means iron. Thus the Forosa or Iron mine is a mammoth upheaval, covering most three claims. Its surrounding formation is porphyry while the country rock is mostly slate. The property was purchased by Mr. Duke in 1899, from Frank Remeriz and M. Ramera, who in turn sold a half interest to Hon. G. W. Hall. We are informed that every shaft sunk on this vast deposit has struck ore. The ore is low grade but will sample as a whole from 8 to 10. Mr. Duke says that there are experts running over this country crying for low grade mining properties and at the same time praying that they won't find them. He says there is enough ore in the Forosa to run a large mill for years and all the mining required is to knock down the ore.—Prescott Prospect.

The sale of the McCabe has been followed by the transfer of the Old Redden mines, copper properties located in the same district. They were first sold by John O'Connell to E. K. McDonald, who in a short time disposed of them to a Chicago syndicate represented by J. Seeton, for 25,000. The properties were abandoned years ago while the price of copper was at an ebb. Late developments have revealed large bodies of copper sulphides. Another copper property owned by McDonald and others and located in New York gulch has been purchased by George W. Middleton, at a cost of 20,000. A heavy force of men will be put to work at once. Middleton is one of the most frequent and heavy purchasers of prospects in Arizona. He represents a syndicate of wealthy Pennsylvania oil operators, associated with the Standard Oil company and is developing copper in Arizona for his company.—Herald.

Ray Cottrell has brought to Phenix some remarkable specimens of ore, carrying lead, gold and silver, which was taken out of claims recently located by him in the Riverside district near Florence. The ore carries as high as 85 per cent galena, and a few specimens the size of a hat are almost pure lead. There has not been much development work done, but all the ore encountered thus far is rich in value. Little of the rock is less than 65 per cent galena, and it uniformly carries 23 ounces of silver. The gold values fluctuate, but average nearly an ounce to the ton. The combined values are so great that the ore can be taken by wagon to Phenix or Tucson and shipped to the smelter at El Paso with fair returns. The heavy transportation charges by such methods of traffic of course tell severely on the returns, so that work on the property likely will

be confined to assessment and development. A communication has been received by Mr. Cottrell from the smelter people at El Paso, who state that it has been years since as magnificent shipments of galena ore has been received by them. It is extremely valuable for fluxing purposes, and is treated for that reason with a premium for the shipper. The small percentage of silica is more than overcome by the percentage of iron, and the very small proportion of sulphur present is scarcely taken into consideration as a hindrance to its fluxing qualities.—Republican.

Attorney George L. Hodges has returned from a trip of two months to Mexico, in the course of which he investigated the mineral resources of a large region which is almost unknown land to the mining world. This region lies between the main range of the mountains and the Pacific coast, on the route of the Mexico, Cuernavaca & Pacific railway, of which Mr. Hodges is general counsel. The road has now been completed for a distance of about 200 miles, and it was beyond the terminus of the railway that the investigations into the mining field extended. The region was several hundreds of years ago extensively mined by the Spaniards, and the noted Hildago mine is supposed to have been located in the district, now thickly overgrown with a dense tropical vegetation. The Hildago mine is believed to have been rediscovered by William Hughes, an American who has spent 20 years in the western part of Mexico. This property is now in possession of a company of which Mr. Hodges is a member. Ore he brings to Denver shows free gold, a high grade of copper, silver and lead. One old mine known as the Zapatero yields today copper which gives returns of 60 per cent in the smelter and one and one-half ounces in gold to the ton. The mine was found in the midst of an immense cane brake which had not been intruded upon for centuries. The old melting furnaces of the Spaniards were found and an ancient hacienda which is in complete ruins. An antimony mine has been discovered from which it is proposed to ship the ore directly to Europe for treatment.—Denver Record.

The Era is informed that plans are now being matured for the revival of mining activity at Carlisle, New Mexico, which adjoins Graham county on the east. There has never been a question as to the extent and permanency of ore bodies at Carlisle, but the ores always carried a considerable amount of antimony, zinc and arsenic, rendering their treatment a most difficult matter. On the surface the leads all carried free gold in paying quantities, but as depth was obtained the changed in character, requiring the erection of new plants. The old Carlisle company commenced operations in 1880. The mines were opened under the management of Col. W. A. Farish, and for several years paid handsomely. Mr. Farish retired from the management of the property about 1884, and it was not long after that until the company closed down. About six or seven years ago the company was reorganized and started up again under what appeared to be favorable auspices, but owing to the rebellious character of the ore, and the vast amount of water encountered in the lower workings, the new company soon discovered that it could not make the property pay, and again shut down. Since that time the camp has been practically abandoned, but with proper machinery and strong pumping plants, and with thorough business management, there can be no question of the eventual success of the camp. Much ore of a high grade character running from 100 to 300 per ton in gold and silver has been taken out, and is said to still exist in some of the lower workings, but owing to the vast inflow of water cannot be worked at the present time. It is said that the new management will erect vast lixiviation or cyanide plants, through which it expects to be able to extract all the valuable metals. Carlisle may be likened unto the great camp at

Mercur, Utah, which for many years baffled the scientists. The gold was there, but it could not be extracted, and for many years it was about the deadest camp in all Utah. Finally an Iowa chemist, who spent considerable time in experimenting, accidentally struck a chemical combination which gave him the desired result, and today Mercur is one of the best gold camps in the world, and promises to be a tremendous producer. It has grown to a place of so much importance that it is frequently compared to the Rand of South Africa. And so it may yet be with the old camp of Carlisle.—Copper Era.

Cochise county can furnish the biggest mining deals in the territory if not in the west, and is conclusive evidence of our contention that Cochise county is the banner mining county in the territory. As an instance it is cited that a mining deed filed for record in the recorder's office this week involves a consideration of 1,600,000. This is the property the Calumet & Arizona Company acquired from the Lake Superior & Western Development Company, and known as the Costello group, adjoining the Copper Queen at Bisbee. The deed carries with it revenue stamps to the extent of 1,600. A bond of the South Bisbee Co. properties in the same district to a Glasgow syndicate for 2,225,000 has just been ratified by the company. This company owns 60 claims and the bond extends to September 1st. The Tombstone deal, involving the purchase and operating of the mines of this famous district will foot over 2,000,000 and there are quite a few other million dollar properties in this county.—Prospector.

A Vancouver, B. C., dispatch says: One of the biggest mineral finds made in British Columbia this season is that reported today by S. Arden Singlehurst, manager of a large mining property on the Skeena river belonging to Howard Gould of New York. The rich ore is on the 150 foot level and the vein is ten feet in width, of continuous quartz. The total value of the ore is between 1,000 and 1200 to the ton, the showing of silver and gold being especially high. There is silver to a value of 650 to the ton and it carries 300 more in gold. Free gold can be seen in many samples of the quartz. The ore contains copper also, and altogether Mr. Gould is believed to have one of the richest properties in the northern part of the province.

L. D. Carter, of New York, who has for some time been investigating the mineral resources of Yuma county, will next week give his new dry concentrator a trial run on the gold-bearing gravel at Potholes. The machine is a very recent invention and is designed for the purpose of extracting gold from gravel or pulp by the dry process. It is claimed that ninety-five per cent of the gold values of ordinary gravel can be saved by this process. One very important feature of the machine is its capacity to handle large quantities of gravel at a small cost per cubic yard. The test will be watched with a great deal of interest, for if the invention is a success the field for its operation in Yuma county is almost unlimited.—Yuma Sun.

Gold dredging in California has become a special and important feature of the mining industry that is rapidly expanding with wider prospecting of gravel deposits and the steady multiplication of dredges and dredging companies. Each enterprise represents an investment of from 6,000 to several hundred thousand dollars, and the amount of capital going into this form of mining is already great. The prospecting of Sierra Nevada gravels has reached Plumas county and the future will see many dredges up in the mountains. Up in Scott Valley, Siskiyou county, eastern men are putting 100,000 into a dredging venture and our last issue chronicled a new investment of 200,000.—Pacific Coast Miner.

Some Rich Mines.

Dr. Finis Yoakum is preparing to

leave in a few days for Sinaloa, Mexico, where he will spend several months looking after his mining interests in that section. Dr. Yoakum recently returned from that country and is enthusiastic over the mining prospects there. He brought back some specimens of copper ore which assays from 15 to 30 per cent of copper, from 4 to 10 dollars gold, and from 38 to 48 silver per ton.

He believes that this mining district has a great future and that in a short time the country will be opened up by people from the United States.

The great drawback, says Dr. Yoakum, to the development of these mines is the hostility of the Indians in the adjoining state of Sonora. On account of the danger from Indian outrages, many have feared to penetrate into the mining regions, and consequently the mines have remained practically unexplored. He was induced by the governor to make some investigations and entered the state by a circuitous route, thus avoiding in the journey contact with the hostile tribe.

On the trip home, however, Dr. Yoakum, who was accompanied by his son, determined to come through Sonora. The company that occupied the stage appealed to the governor for police protection on the journey, but he assured them that there was no danger, since the hostile Indians had all left that part of the country.

The travelers started and went without notable incident about half the distance to the next post; but when they were many miles from any habitation they found the telegraph wires cut in three places and the experienced drivers knew that there were hostile Indians in the neighborhood. Everybody was frightened and the drivers urged their horses into a run. To retrace their steps was not to be thought of since it was believed that the Indians had found their trail and that some of them, at least, were between them and the post that had been left behind. An almost incredible amount of ground was covered in the course of the hour that followed, and the travelers reached the next post just in time to escape participation in a skirmish with the redskins, who had been there before them. Shortly before entering the post they came upon the bodies of two white men that had been murdered and learned that two others had lost their lives at the hands of the Indians the night before. The body of an Indian dangled from a tree at the post, suggesting the retaliation of the whites, and the scene was one to inspire some awe in the heart of the most ardent prospector.

In Sinaloa Dr. Yoakum says, the people are peaceful and there is little to oppose the efforts of those who desire to develop the mining districts. Labor is very cheap, 50 cents a day being sufficient to secure the services of a strong man to work in the mines. The cost of living is in proportion and it is possible to thrive on from 5 to 10 cents a day. The food is very simple, consisting mostly of corn bread and beans cooked according to approved Mexican style. The luxuries of soap and other accessories to cleanliness are frowned upon and nobody seems to realize any need of spending money for such things. Indeed, towels and water are usually dispensed with.—L. A. Express.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

Avoid Baking Powders containing alum. They are injurious to health